

For release: A. M. 's
Friday, June 17, 1960

INTELLIGENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY

REPORT

Submitted to the

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

UNITED STATES SENATE

By its

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL POLICY MACHINERY

Senator Henry M. Jackson, Chairman

(Pursuant to S. Res. 248, 86th Cong.)

STAT

From the Office of
Senator Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.)
Chairman, Subcommittee on National
Policy Machinery
Capitol 4-3121, Ext. 3481

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CC:

Senator Henry M. Jackson, Chairman of the Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery, today made the following statement in connection with the release of a unanimous Subcommittee report on the subject of "Intelligence and National Security."

"From the time it was established almost a year ago, the Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery has been making a nonpartisan study of the problem of relating intelligence activities to our over-all planning for national security. Recent events have focused public attention upon this matter.

"The Subcommittee has agreed that a constructive purpose can now be served by setting forth certain cardinal principles which must govern a free society's use of intelligence activities.

"They are contained in the attached unanimous report.

"In identifying these principles, the Subcommittee has devoted a portion of its series of hearings to seeking counsel of ranking government officials, past and present. In addition, the Subcommittee has consulted with representative intelligence experts and other distinguished Americans."

The Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery was established last year for the purpose of making the first full review of the national security process since the passage of the Nat'l Security Act of 1947. Its study is nonpartisan. Serving with Jackson on the Subcommittee are Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), Edmund S. Muskie (D., Me.), Karl E. Mundt (R., S. Dak.), and Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.).

INTELLIGENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY

For almost a full year, the Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery has been making a nonpartisan study of how our government should best organize to develop, execute and coordinate national security policies. The role of intelligence in national security policy-making has been an area of concern from the outset. The Subcommittee has received the counsel of ranking government officials and other distinguished Americans uniquely qualified in this field.

Long experience has established the validity of certain principles governing the relationship of intelligence activities to national security policy.

The future work of the Subcommittee will include recommendations, classified where required, for improving the review and coordination of intelligence activities and national security planning. Our work will be guided by the following tested principles:

1. The free world needs intelligence activities to assure its survival. Intelligence is as important as armed strength. In this age of push-button weapons, intelligence is more than ever our first line of defense.
2. Intelligence operations are instruments of national policy. They must be subject to effective and continuing higher review and coordination. This includes a weighing of gains against risks.

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3. The collection and evaluation of intelligence is a job for professionals. Intelligence organization should be tight, centralized, responsive, and to the greatest possible extent anonymous.

4. Officials who depend upon intelligence must be professional in handling the problems which it raises.

5. The conduct of diplomacy must be insulated from sensitive intelligence operations. Intelligence is a source of information for diplomacy -- not a part of it.

6. Public revelation of sensitive intelligence is never a harmless act. It both jeopardizes the normal conduct of foreign relations and compromises the sources of vital intelligence. If public statements have to be made at all, they must be made only in response to overriding national interest and on the responsibility and under the control from the outset of one high authority.

7. The golden word of intelligence is silence. More can be lost by saying too much, too soon, than by saying too little, too slowly.

Recent events have not altered the need for adherence to these principles. They have, in fact, attested to their wisdom.

Henry M. Jackson, Chairman

Hubert H. Humphrey
Edmund S. Muskie

Karl E. Mundt
Jacob K. Javits

June 14, 1960